

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0070] as follows:

Q [0070] The cell impermeable of the first region is positioned less distal to the electrochemically reactive surfaces than the cell disruptive domain of the same region. This domain is impermeable to host cells, such as macrophages. Cell impermeable domains are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,001,067, herein incorporated by reference, and in copending, commonly owned U.S. ~~application~~ Patent Application No. 09/916,386 filed on July 27, 2001, and entitled "Membrane for use with Implantable Devices", ~~Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed on even date herewith.~~ The inflammatory response that initiates and sustains a FBC is associated with disadvantages in the practice of sensing analytes. Inflammation is associated with invasion of inflammatory response cells (*e.g.* macrophages) which have the ability to overgrow at the interface and form barrier cell layers, which may block transport of glucose across the biointerface membrane. These inflammatory cells may also biodegrade many artificial biomaterials (some of which were, until recently, considered nonbiodegradable). When activated by a foreign body, tissue macrophages degranulate, releasing from their cytoplasmic myeloperoxidase system hypochlorite (bleach) and other oxidative species. Hypochlorite and other oxidative species are known to break down a variety of polymers, including ether based polyurethanes, by a phenomenon referred to as environmental stress cracking. Alternatively, polycarbonate based polyurethanes are believed to be resistant to environmental stress cracking and have been termed biodurable. In addition, because hypochlorite and other oxidizing species are short-lived chemical species *in vivo*, biodegradation will not occur if macrophages are kept a sufficient distance from the enzyme active membrane.